A REPORT ON THE TROPHIC STATUS OF METIGOSHE LAKE (1981 - 1982)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. T. Maguire, who collected chlorophyll *a* samples and Secchi disc data on Metigoshe Lake.

INTRODUCTION

The Public Participation Program was initiated in 1978 in response to requests for water quality information by concerned cottage owners on many of the recreational lakes in Manitoba. Previous studies have shown that the enrichment (trophic) status of a lake can be estimated by the use of Secchi disc readings (transparency) and chlorophyll a concentrations (the green pigment in algae) which indicate water clarity and algal densities, respectively. The determination of the trophic status of lakes is vital to the classification of those lakes for management purposes, restoration, protection and site specific monitoring.

Volunteers are supplied with sampling kits which include a Secchi disc, a composite water sampler, one litre bottles, magnesium carbonate preservative and instructions. Participants are requested to take weekly Secchi disc measurements and samples during the ice free period of the year. Water samples are preserved and shipped to the Technical Services Laboratory in Winnipeg, where they are analyzed for chlorophyll a. Analyses of the chlorophyll a and Secchi disc results reveal the relative trophic status of each lake. Long term sampling over a number of years is useful in the detection of trends related to nutrient enrichment.

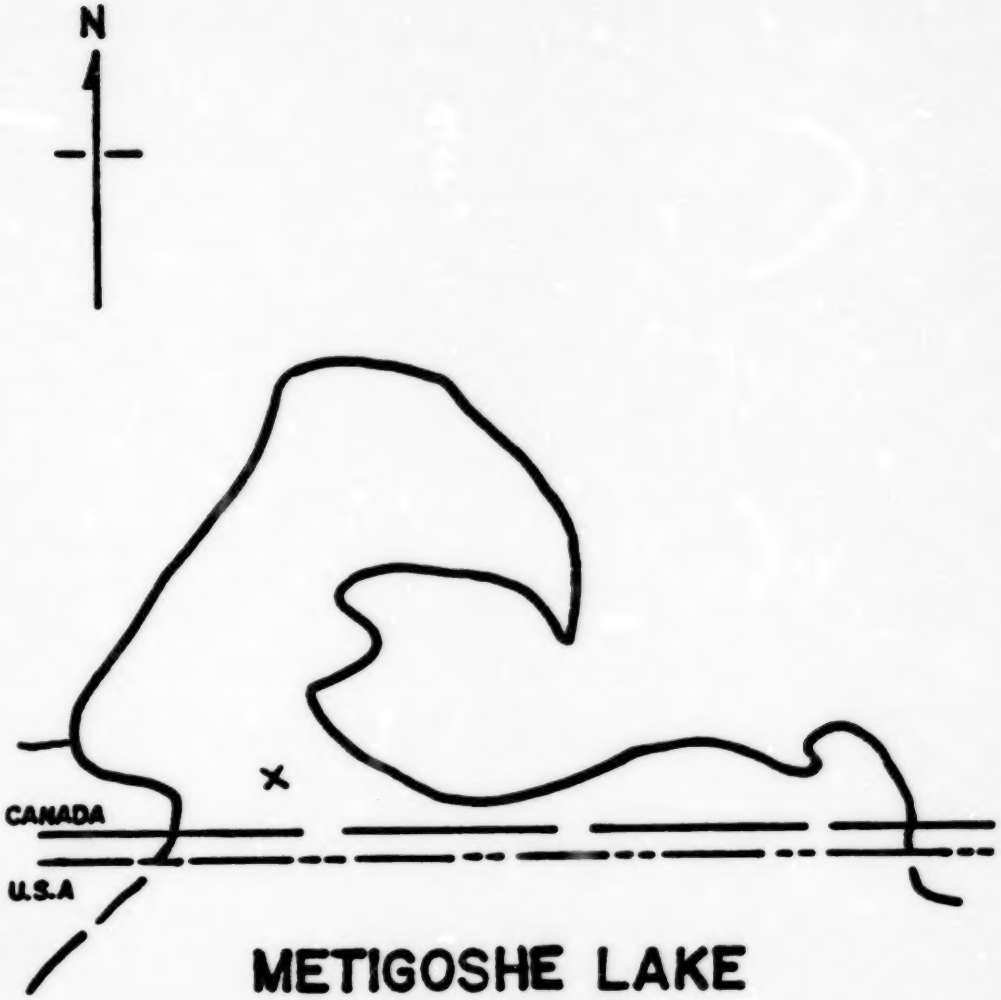
It is essential that a sampling program on a lake be continued over a period of five to ten years in order to determine if there is a trend toward accelerated enrichment. In many lakes, temporary degradation of water quality occurs during periods of extensive algal blooms. The fluctuation in algal populations occurs both seasonally and from year to year, and is caused by environmental factors such as sunlight and chemical and biological activity. Over the long term, however, definite increases in chlorophyll a would be indicative of accelerated enrichment (eutrophication) which could be induced by the addition of man generated nutrients.

Sources of nutrients are sink and laundry wastes and seepage from septic tank systems and pit privies. All lake users should be aware of the potential problems which can be caused by these sources of nutrients and that they can contribute to the impairment of recreational and aesthetic water quality. If, over the long term, it becomes apparent that man generated nutrients are contributing to accelerated eutrophication, then the sources would have to be identified and steps would have to be taken to minimize their effects.

This report includes a map or maps showing stations, weekly chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values, mean annual chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values and trophic state indices. The trophic state indices (0-100), developed by Carlson (1977), are derived from mean annual chlorophyll a and Secchi disc values.

NOTE: Water taken from lakes for domestic uses should be boiled or disinfected and, as is stated in the Public Health Act of Manitoba,

"All surface waters should be considered unsafe for domestic purposes unless boiled or otherwise disinfected..."



METIGOSHE LAKE

49°00' 100°22'

Stations - X

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chlorophyll *a* and Secchi disc data were collected from one station on Metigoshe Lake during 1981 and 1982 (Figure 1). The results from each sample are shown in Table 1. Moderate algae levels were noted in 1981 and 1982 when the mean chlorophyll *a* values were 5.3 and 6.0 $\mu g/l$ in 1981 and 1982, respectively. The mean Secchi disc values were 1.7 and 2.2 m in 1981 and 1982, respectively, showing good water clarity.

The corresponding trophic status indices (Carlson 1977) were 46.8 and 48.1 for chlorophyll *a* in 1981 and 1982 respectively, and 52.2 and 48.5 for Secchi disc in 1981 and 1982, respectively. The trophic status indices indicate that Metigoshe Lake is mesotrophic to eutrophic or moderately enriched to enriched in character. However, rooted aquatic weeds were relatively abundant and were harvested in some areas. The lake is therefore, probably more eutrophic than the chlorophyll *a* results would indicate since the composite chlorophyll *a* sampler can only collect unattached algae and not rooted plants. Subsequent data collection will be required in order to delineate unusual occurrences and document any permanent change in trophic status.

Table 1: Chlorophyll a (µg/l) and Secchi disc (m) values for Metigoshe Lake during 1981 and 1982.

Date		Chlorophyll a(µg/l)	Secchi Disc (m)
June	28, 1981	1.5	2.5
July	5, 1981	3.9	2.5
July	12, 1981	4.0	1.5
July	19, 1981	6.1	2.0
July	26, 1981	6.1	1.5
August	2, 1981	7.8	1.5
August	9, 1981	6.8	1.5
August	16, 1981	5.8	1.25
August	23, 1981	NA	1.25
June	20, 1982	3.8	3.0
June	25, 1982	5.6	2.5
July	2, 1982	3.8	2.8
July	11, 1982	3.5	2.5
July	18, 1982	6.3	1.7
July	25, 1982	5.3	2.0
August	2, 1982	4.1	2.5
August	8, 1982	8.6	1.7
August	15, 1982	7.0	2.0
August	22, 1982	3.8	2.5
August	29, 1982	10.0	2.0
September	5, 1982	11.0	1.5

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ALGAE - an assemblage of simple, mostly microscopic non-vascular plants containing photosynthetic pigments such as chlorophyll. Algae occur suspended in water (phytoplankton) and attached to rock and other suitable substrates. Some algae may produce nuisance conditions when environmental parameters are suitable for prolific growth.

CHLOROPHYLL - the photosynthetic green pigment which occurs in all groups of algae.

EUPHOTIC ZONE - the lighted region that extends vertically from the water surface to the level at which photosynthesis fails to occur due to insufficient light penetration.

EUTROPHIC - waters containing a rich supply of plant nutrients that support heavy growths of algae and aquatic plants. The increase in algae causes a decrease in the penetration of light. Deep areas may exhibit oxygen depletion due to the decomposition of dead organisms. Eutrophic lakes tend to be shallow and support warm water species of fish. The degradation in water quality renders the lake unsuitable for many recreational activities.

EUTROPHICATION - the process of becoming increasingly enriched in nutrients. It refers to the entire complex of changes which accompanies increasing nutrient enrichment. The result is the production of dense nuisance growths of algae and aquatic weeds which generally degrade water quality and render the lake unsuitable for many recreational activities. Accompanying the increase in algae is a decrease in game fish and an increase in coarse fish.

MESOTROPHIC - waters characterized by a moderate nutrient supply and organic production (i.e. midway between eutrophic and oligotrophic). The waters are suitable for most recreational activities.

OLIGOTROPHIC - waters containing a poor supply of plant nutrients resulting in little algae and aquatic plant growth. The waters are generally clear permitting extensive light penetration. Oxygen in the bottom waters is abundant. Oligotrophic lakes tend to be deep and support cold water fish such as lake trout and whitefish. The lakes are well suited for all types of recreational activities.

SECCHI DISC - a circular metal plate, 20 centimeters in diameter, the upper surface of which is divided into four equal quadrants and so painted that two quadrants directly opposite each other are painted black and the intervening ones white. The Secchi disc is used to estimate the depth of the euphotic zone.

TROPHIC STATUS - depending upon the degree of nutrient enrichment and resulting biological productivity, lakes are generally classified into three intergrading types: oligotrophic, mesotrophic and eutrophic. If the supply of nutrients to an oligotrophic lake is progessively increased, the lakes becomes more mesotrophic in character; with continued enrichment, it will become eutrophic.

µg/l - micrograms per liter or parts per billion.

LITERATURE CITED

CARLSON, R. E. 1977. A trophic state index for lakes. Limnol. Oceanogr. 22(2): 361-369.

Province of Manitoba. 1981. Public Health Act. Revised Regulations P210-R3, Division VII, Section 57.

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL